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Inner City: We Want 'Bread, Not Crumbs'

by Dean Goodman
Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation

Directors of New Haven's neighborhood corporations, in response to what amounts to a 70% reduction in summer funds for New Haven, called a city-wide rally on the Green for Thursday, July 1 at 7 p.m. The neighborhood corporations are taking their case directly to the people of New Haven to emphasize the seriousness of fund reductions. Not only is the rally focussing upon the summer cutbacks but also on the cutbacks which Governor Meskill has proposed for year-round programs.

Upon learning of the proposed funding cuts, the neighborhood corporations voted not to accept the "crumbs" being offered them by the state Department of Community Affairs (DCA). They planned to express to the co-ordinating agency --Community Progress, Inc. (CPI)--their intention to stick together and fight for a satisfactory funding package. Nevertheless, at what was supposed to have been a public meeting, the executive committee of CPI met in a closed session and then proceeded to vote against the wishes of over one hundred angry community residents - representatives of the neighborhood corporations and various programs - to accept an interim funding proposal suggested by DCA. Many of the community representatives left in an uproar condemning what they saw as CPI's "final sellout."

The terms of the interim proposal will enable the existing programs to continue operations through the summer but will prevent the operation of special summer programs - most notably the Hill-St. John Summer Day Camp - and of newly proposed programs. Several cummunity residents saw CPI's action as an attempt to get the city through the "long hot summer."

The summer package of $163,000 includes $63,000 from DCA. $50,000 from the New HavenFoundation, and $50,000 from the Chamber of Commerce. Charles Sabatino, director of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, called the meager summer funding package "an attempt on the part of DCA to force the neighborhood corporations and their various programs into petty squabbles over an insufficient amount of money." This policy threatens the essential unity of purpose necessary for a successful fight against DCA.

Several neighborhood corporation directors are scheduled to speak at the rally about the effects of funding cuts on various facets of community life - housing, health care, day care, employment, and recreation. Plans will be considered for a follow-up action. Thought has been given to a mass demonstration in Hartford to present a petition calling for the impeachment of Governor Meskill and the full appropriation of funds for all community programs, in the city.

Gov. Meskill spent for a fence around his mansion, but not for Hill St. John Day Camp. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel)

UNION UPSETS YALE, 35-0

Solidarity Wins Victory After 51-Day Strike

After 51 day strike, Local 35 members vote to ratify new contract with Yale University at Hillhouse High School on July 19.(M-T photo by Kay/Frankel.)

by John Wilhelm

The author was temporarily assigned to the Yale strike by his union. He is Business Agent of Local 217, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, which is affiliated to the same International Union as Local 35.

In what has to go down as the upset of the year, 1157 Union people have defeated New Haven's biggest corporation, Yale University.

Make no mistake about it: Local 35, Federation of University Employees, didn't just come out all right. Local 35 defeatedYale. In the face of a united membership, taking militant action, Yale caved in.

The economic settlement is outstanding compared to most service-worker contracts. The lower labor grade will get a 35% (80 cent an hour) increase over three years, ranging up to 25% ($1.15 an hour) for the highest grade. **(For more details on fringe benefits, etc., see story on page 11.)**

Local 35 will for the first time have a chance to defend its members against speed-up, harrassment, unfair discipline, and all the day-to-day aggravations that can make Yale work unbearable. Changed contract language is key here.

Yale backed down on the issue that caused the first six weeks of the seven week strike. Yale wanted the right to take jobs away from Union members and give them to students, both paid and unpaid. Yale had said it would not budge on this, but the Union won protection here too.

How Did It Happen?

How could this happen? How could a historically weak, divided Union pull off such a victory? How could Local 35 come away with a stronger contract and Union, when Yale's Inland Steel-

See 51 DAY STRIKE page 11.

WARMAKERS–STRIKE BREAKERS PAGE 2

WELFARE RIGHTS PAGE 5

HOW YALE STRIKE WAS WON

PAGES 8 and 9

World Affairs "Pentagon Papers" and Yale's Role

As the rulers of Yale filed in and out of commencement ceremonies on June 14, striking university workers chanted "Warmakers-strikebreakers!, warmakers-strikebreakers!" At the same time as the commencement demonstration, **The New York Times** was publishing excerpts from a massive, secret Pentagon study of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The now notorious "Pentagon papers" revealed that the highest policymakers of the American government had plotted war provocations against the people of Indochina and had systematically lied to the American people about what was happening.

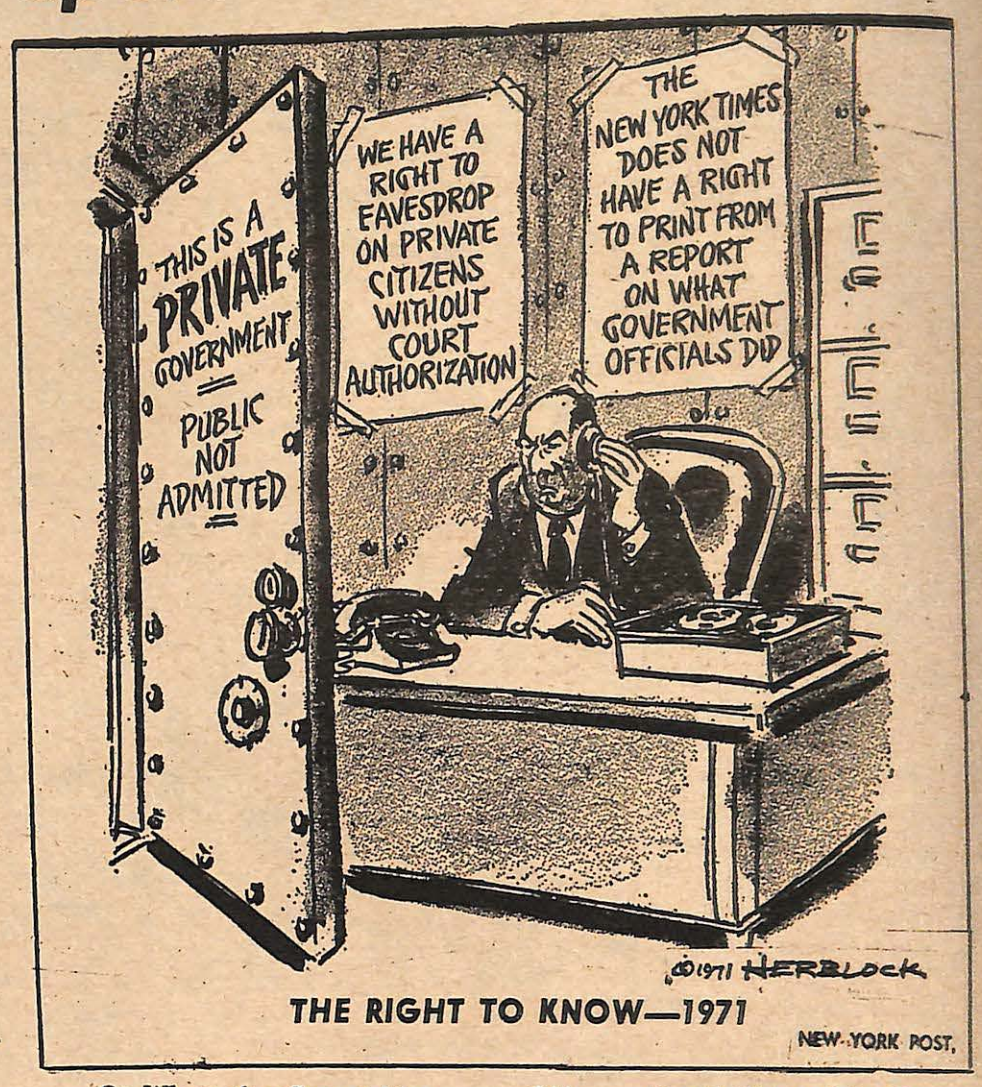
Not many Yale workers had read the stories in the **Times**, but the wisdom of their chant about Yale's role of "making war" against working people at home and abroad, wisdom which they had acquired from their own experience, was proved by those stories. Numerous Yale graduates and officials were among those who plotted war and practiced deceit. The class that rules Yale is the same class that rules America.

Just to mention one notable example of a Yale "warmaker-strikebreaker" –William Putnam Bundy, who will be a member of the Yale governing board until 1987, headed the committee which submitted most of the proposals on which the government's policy was based. Bundy served with the C.I.A. from 1951 to 1961; he was Assistant and Deputy Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs from 1961 to 1964; he was Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1964 to 1969.

And he helped determine the pay and working conditions of thousands of men and women at Yale. And he tried to break their strike.

Below are excerpts from public statements of public officials compared with their private conclusions as brought out in the **Times** study of the "Pentagon papers."

–by Peter O'Connell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NEW YORK POST

On First Plans for Forays Into North Vietnam

Public: Q. "Mr. President. . .Representative Laird of Wisconsin declared that the Administration is preparing to move the Vietnam war into the North. Is there any substance to this claim?"

A. "I know of no plans that have been made to that effect."

–President Johnson's news conference, June 2, 1964.

Private: "(The United States' policy is) to prepare immediately to be in a position on 72 hours' notice to initiate the (previously recommended) 'Retaliatory Actions' against North Vietnam, and to be in a position on 30 days' notice to initiate the program of 'Graduated Overt Military Pressure' against North Vietnam. . . ."

–National Security Action Memorandum 288, March 17, 1964.

On What Lay Behind the Gulf of Tonkin Incidents

Public: Q. "Mr. Secretary, can you give us the basic reasons for the Gulf of Tonkin patrol?"

A. "It is a routine patrol of the type we carry out in international waters all over the world."

–Secretary of Defense McNamara's conference, Aug. 5, 1964, after the reported North Vietnamese PT boat attacks on the Maddox and Turner Joy.

Private: "The destroyer patrols in the Gulf of Tonkin. . .were (an) element in the covert military pressures against North Vietnam. While the purpose of the patrols was mainly psychological, as a show of force, the destroyers collected the kind of intelligence on North Vietnamese warning radars and coastal defenses that would be useful to (South Vietnamese) raiding parties or, in the event of a bombing campaign, to pilots."

–The New York Times summary

On When the Covert War Against the North Began

Public: "Mr. Secretary. . .Have there been any incidents that you know involving the South Vietnamese vessels and the North Vietnamese?"

A. "No, none that I know of. . .:"

–Secretary McNamara's news conference, Aug. 6, 1964, on the Tonkin Gulf indidents.

Private: "What the Pentagon papers call 'an elaborate program of covert military operations against the State of North Vietnam' began on Feb. 1, 1964, under the code name Operation 34A. . . .At midnight on July 30, South Vietnamese naval commandos under General Westmoreland's command staged an amphibious raid on the North Vietnamese islands of Hon Me and Hon Nieu in the Gulf of Tonkin. . . .'Apparently,' it (the study) explains, '(the North Vietnamese boats that attacked the Maddox) had mistaken Maddox for a South Vietnamese escort vessel.'"

–The New York Times summary

On When Johnson Decided to Bomb

Public: "There are those who say, you ought to go north and drop bombs, to try to wipe out the supply lines, and they think that would escalate the war. We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys. We don't want to get involved in a nation with 700 million people and get tied down in a land war in Asia."

–President Johnson, Sept. 25, 1964.

Private: "The Johnson Administration reached a 'general consensus' at a White House strategy meeting on Sept. 7, 1964, that air attacks against North Vietnam would probably have to be launched, (the Pentagon study) states. . . .'What prevented action for the time being was a set of tactical considerations.' The first tactical consideration, the analyst says, was that the President was in the midst of an election campaign in which he was presenting himself as the candidate of reason and restraint as opposed to the quixotic Barry Goldwater,' who was publicly advocating full-scale bombing of North Vietnam."

–The New York Times summary

On When the Full-Scale Troop Commitment Began

Public: Q. Mr. President, does the fact that you are sending additional forces to Vietnam imply any change in the existing policy. . .?"

A. "It does not imply any change in policy whatever. It does not imply any change of objective."

–President Johnson's news conference, July 28, 1965.

Private: "(The decision in mid-July to commit 200,000 troops to battle) was perceived as a threshold–entrance into an an Asian land war. The conflict was seen to be long, with further U.S. deployments to follow."

–The Pentagon study.

Open Line Viet Vet Writes to Fair Havener

by Andrew Redenti and John Kerry

John Kerry, a leader of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, testified before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee last April. A former Navy officer, Kerry has three Purple Hearts and the Bronze and Silver Stars.

Kerry's words led Andrew Redenti of Fair Haven to send a letter to him. Below is Kerry's reply to Mr. Redenti, followed by excerpts from Kerry's testimony to the Senators:

Dear Mr. Redenti:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. It is gratifying to know so many people are concerned. Your kind of support is of great importance as we continue to work for peace and the veterans' cause. I am enclosing a copy of my testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as you requested.

Sincerely,

John Kerry

KERRY'S TESTIMONY

I am not here as John Kerry, but as one member of a group of 1,000 which in turn is a small representation of a very much larger group of veterans in this country.

The country doesn't realize it yet but it has created a monster in the form of millions of men who have been taught to deal and to trade in violence and are given the chance to die for the biggest nothing in history–men who have returned with a sense of anger and of betrayal that no one so far has been able to grasp. We are angry because we feel we have been used in the worst fashion by the administration of this country.

Andrew Redenti of Fair Haven, who corresponded with John Kerry, head of Vietnam Veterans Against the War. (M-T photo by Adams/Kay)

In no way do we consider ourselves the best men of this country, because those Agnew calls misfits were standing up for us in a way that nobody else in this country dared to, because so many who died would have returned to this country to join the misfits in their efforts to ask for an immediate withdrawal from South Vietnam, because so many of those "best men" have returned as quadriplegics and amputees to lie forgotten.

Where are the leaders of our country? Where is the leadership? We are here to ask where are McNamara, Rostow, Bundy, Gilpatric, and so many others? Where are they now that we, the men whom they sent off to war, have returned? These are commanders who have deserted their troops, and there is no more serious crime in the law of war. These men left all the casualties and retreated behind a pious shield of public rectitude. They have left the real stuff of their reputations behind them bleaching in the sun.

We wish that a merciful God could wipe away our own memories of that service as easily as this administration has wiped their memories of us. But all that they have done and all that they can do by this denial is to make clearer than ever our own determination to undertake one last mission, to search out and destroy the last vestige of this barbaric war, to pacify our own hearts, to conquer the hate and the fear that have driven this country these last ten years and more, so that when, thirty years from now, our brothers go down the street without a leg, arm, or face, and small boys ask why, we will be able to say "Vietnam" and not mean a desert, or a filthy, obscene memory but mean instead the place where America finally turned and where soldiers like us helped it in the turning.

Contract Signing Doesn't End Olin Struggle

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Early last month I talked with Mike Rao, president of International Association of Machinists (IAM) Lodge 609--the union which represents Olin production workers. I found that the problems of workers and the activities of their union are far from over after the contract with the company is signed.

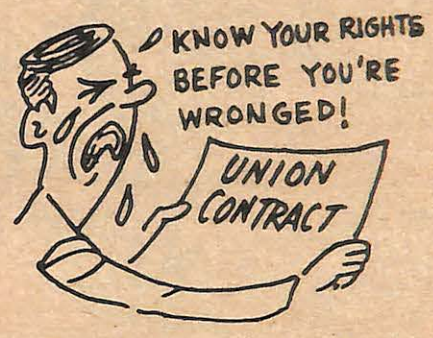
" Since the strike (in 1969) there has been tension over the interpretation of the contract," said Rao, "especially with new management coming in."

One example is Olin's violation of seniority rights. When a worker is laid off he or she has the right to "bump" (replace) a worker in a lower labor grade with less seniority. What Olin has done is to turn these bumping rights against the employees.

They are forcing workers laid off on the day shift to bump someone else on the night shift. Many workers cannot work the night shift because of transportation problems or because of baby sitting duties. Rao explained that some workers must take care of children at night because their spouse must also work.

Olin management has said that if a worker refuses the undesireable shift he/she will be terminated (fired). This results in a worker's losing all benefits (health insurance for example), some unemployment compensation, and seniority rights if he/she should return to work. Olin's position on bumping also forces the lower paid workers out of a job.

Rao told me that the union is forced to bring this case to arbitration. Olin has refused to recognize that the workers have the choice to bump but are not required under the contract to do so. There are about four or five cases of this a month.



Staff of One

Mike Rao was elected president of Lodge 609 last November. He had previously been chief steward. His days and nights seem filled with union business.

He explained that he didn't have a big staff like the Olin personnel office. "I have to do all my own typing and research," he said. The union also now has a newsletter for members called **609 News.** There are items about shop problems and grievances and local and national labor news. There is also a strong emphasis on attendance at union meetings.

For example: "Get the Facts, Don't Listen to Rumors, Come to the Meeting. The Union is Only as Good as the Membership Make it."

Community Health Center

Olin employees will be the first union to enroll in the Community Health Center Plan (CHCP). Rao explained that they won that option in their last contract and that the hourly employees of the Branford Ramset division of Olin are now enrolling in a pilot program.

The enrollment campaign for the main plant in New Haven will take place this month. The Community Health Center is a comprehensive health plan initiated by the New Haven Central Labor Council AFL-CIO. CHCP will provide for full hospitalization, full physician care in the hospital and at home as well as in the Health Center which is being built on Sargent Drive in the Long Wharf area.

No Speed-ups

I asked if there were any problems in the plant with speedups. Rao explained that they had good protection in their contract. The elimination of the incentive or piece-work system in the last contract had also helped, he said.

In the past, Olin could play one worker against another for incentive work. "We're much better off without incentive, the (union) membership has much better relationships."

What about layoffs? Rao said that before the strike there were between 2900 and 3300 production workers at Olin. Now there are only 1300.

Referring to a recent article in the *Register* about Olin's hiring 100 employees, Rao said that the prospects for increasing employment are bad. "They only talked about hiring; 40 people were laid off last week."

Layoffs also hurt the effectiveness of the union. "We have the same bills for 1300 members or 3000 members."

According to Rao, increasing employment at Olin will depend a lot on government economic policy. "Our commodity is a luxury item (sporting guns)." The inflation and recession mean that people won't buy sporting rifles.

"Nixon calls it a recession--I call it a catastophe," said Rao. "This is the richest country in the world. There is so much that the federal and state governments can do to create jobs."

Telegraph Workers Picket for Job Security

by Art Fleischner
Modern Times Staff

Job security and a pension plan are the two main reasons 34 members of the United Telegraph Workers (UTW), Local 37, are picketing Western Union as part of the national strike against the company.

The company has revealed plans to eliminate 3000 jobs nationally and union officials feel the company is waiting for a proposed rate hike to go into effect before they start to negotiate.

There have been no talks since the strike started June 1, but workers have been marching in front of the Western Union office at 70 Orange St. every day from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

One of the strikers, Carmen Fama, has been with Western Union for 26 years and is the Secretary-Treasurer of Local 37. Many other employees have been there longer and are understandably worried about the complete loss of their pensions.

Cuts in Services

"Formerly 38 Western Union offices were in Connecticut," said Fama, "but now there are only seven.

"Ten offices closed last year and it looks like four more will go this year. Where are these people going to find new jobs?

Betty Carney (L.), Carmen Fama, and Phyllis Cavallaro of Local 37 of United Telegraph Workers on picket line outside Orange St. office of Western Union. The *strike seeks to gain better job security and pension plans for telegraph workers.*

(M-T photo by M. Borenstein.)

"The New Haven office used to have 57 people working and now there are only 34. If the union didn't do something about it, we'd have people who put in half their lives with the company unemployed with no pension and no future."

R.W. McFall, president of the Western Union Corporation, recently reported to the stockholders that the company's earnings in 1970 had reached a new high.

"Western Union's investors will participate increasingly in the growth of the whole information industry," said McFall.

What he failed to say is that the employees of Western Union, even those that have been there for 30 years have seen the ratio of money spent on them drop from 63% in 1961 to 50% in 1970.

Rock-Bottom Issues

The national office of the UTW has issued an analysis of the strike issues which gets down to three rock-bottom questions:

***Is there any reason that working men and women should take second place to computors and new technology and be forced to subsidize machines?

***Should a prospering company like Western Union be allowed to talk out of both sides of its mouth at once - to boast about high profits when it speaks to stockholders, to cry poverty when it talks to its employees?

***Does Western Union serve the needs of the American people when it cuts off telegraph services, closes hundreds of offices, and slows down the transmission and delivery of telegrams?

The 17,000 UTW workers across the nation and the 34 workers in New Haven say that the answer is "NO!"

LABOR NOTES

STEELWORKERS PREPARE FOR STRIKE

The battle lines have all been drawn long before the July 31 deadline in the negotiations between the steel companies and 350,000 members of the United Steelworkers. The impending struggle is so much the key to U.S. labor unrest that the Nixon administration has emerged as the third party at the bargaining table, exhorting the steel companies to fight, denouncing the settlements just won by workers in the aluminum and can industry as "irresponsible and inflationary," and demanding that steelworkers settle for less.

Steelworkers are demanding wage increases equal to the 31 % over three years won by the aluminum and can workers, and the return of their full cost-of-living allowance which they lost in the 1959 contract.

--News and Letters June-July, 1971

SLICED THINNER

Who says that inflation isn't here? In New York, a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Union reports this sign in a store window: "Sorry, but Due to Rising Prices Our Famous Pumpernickel is Now Pumperdime." **--609 News April, 1971**

HIMMEL WORKERS STILL OUT

Himmel Brothers, Dixwell Avenue, Hamden has refused to negotiate with 48 strikers from the United Steelworkers of America, Local 6793, but does have enough money to have a policeman sitting inside the gate daily.

The strike, now in its third month, shows no sign of settlement.

TELEPHONE NEGOTIATIONS

On June 16, the Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers (CUTW) gave the Southern New England Telephone Company an ultimatum. If there was no improvement within 48 hours of the company's position on local issues from their May 20 offer, ballots would be sent out to union members for strike authorization. In the following two days, Southern's position began to improve, according to a union spokesman. Negotiations are presently going on. The contract with the CUTW expired on May 5.

SCHWARZ CO. WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Middletown, Conn. "We beat 'em! That's the whole story," a jubilant auto worker told us in the Hibernian Hall, where preparations for a giant strike victory celebration were under way. After more than 20 weeks (143 days) on strike, the 401 workers of the Ernest I. Schwarz Automotive Corp. had just voted a contract which appeared to include almost all their original demands.

Federal Funds Available

City Unwilling to Expand Lunch Program

by G. J. Smith
Modern Times Staff

At the June 21 meeting of the executive board of the Davis Street School PTA, Principal Francis Moriarity declared that there were no future plans for a lunch program at Davis. For Phyllis Novack, outgoing Davis Street School PTA president, this was the anti-climax to a year's endeavor to procure just a school oven.

Mrs. Novack pointed out to **Modern Times** that of their 409 students about 200 brought sack lunches. She added that, as more mothers seek employment, this number will surely not decrease. She believes that funds must be located for "capital expenditures" - such as an oven - and for lunch - time supervision.

Under federal legislation the State receives a $6 million subsidy for the school lunch program. Dr. Richard Granger, national chairman of Food for All, Inc., told **Modern Times** that the intention of federal law and Department of Agriculture regulations is clear: that the program be expanded to all children. Under federal guidelines , children from families of four with a gross income of less than $4200 are entitled to free lunches, and of less than $5600 to a reduced rate lunch, wherever school lunches are served.

According to Mrs. Novack, with the school busing system, there are few schools which do not have children who meet these guidelines. She believes that serving lunches in some schools and not others within the same school system is discriminatory and in violation of the XIV Amendment. Since the older schools are usually those without luncheon facilities, often the needier children do not receive free lunches.

19 Schools Without Lunches

In the past fiscal year the Board of Education only expanded the lunch program to one school: Quinnipiac. There, the children had been bused home for a brief lunch and then back to school. Only the cohesive effort of concerned parents was able to force the hand of the Board.

Today, there are 19 schools still without a lunch program.. According to the Superintendent of Cafeterias, the program cannot be expanded in the coming fiscal year although the official plan will continue to call for expansion. For New Haven to be legally qualified to continue to receive its preferential rate of reimbursement from the State for free lunches given, it must expand. Nevertheless, it is generally believed that no penalty will be forthcoming because the State "realized" the City's problems.

When New Haven's Board of Education first considered a lunch program, their consultant advised the construction of commissaries --with kitchen, storage, and freezer. But the Board refused to build these centers. Poor administration and poor planning were then responsible for the food-spoilage at Grant, Baldwin, and King.

The Board of Education estimates that expansion of the program would cost about $164,000. But John Kramer, past chairman of the Commission on Hunger and Malnutrition calculates closer to $24,000.

Under the Vanik Bill, the federal government would subsidize 75% of any capital expenditures to expand the lunch program, yet the City is unwilling to expand.

More Leak Hearings

Marathon hearings, twelve hours one night, seven the next, continue in the suspension case of Charles Leak, president of the New Haven Federation of Teachers.

Dozens of community people and teachers have jammed the hearing room in support of Leak. They have heard the defense present evidence that 1)Leak was in the school building at the time the administration said he had left, and 2) his suspension was made without due process, without prior notification of the complaint.

Gardens Not Highways, Say Anti-Rt. 34 Forces

Diane Hoffman (left) and Drucilla Dunton, members of the Anti-Route 34 Coalition, plant a garden in the "People's Park," on land which had been cleared for the extension of Route 34. The gardeners hope to eventually plant all 45 acres in the area bordered by Legion, Day, and Dwight Streets.

This first flower-planting was held on June 26th. It will continue every Saturday and all are welcome to come join in the gardening.

Mayoral candidates Paul Capra and Henry Parker both put in an appearance.

(M-T photo by C. Polan.)

West Haven Stirred By Brutality Charges

West Haven is stirred up over charges of police brutality. The most spectacular case occurred on May 19 at a West Haven diner when James Leperi of Branford was injured in an incident with Patrolman Ronald Baia and Detective Herbert Johnson of the West Haven police force. There have been so many other complaints that West Haven is now next to Bridgeport in the number of complaints received against the police, according to the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union.

Witnesses have complained of being threatened and harassed. Hearings have been postponed by the police. The story has not been suppressed due in large part to the courageous reporting of the editor of the West Haven City News, Colby Driessens, and the active participation of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union.

Michael Avery of the Civil Liberties Union was quoted by the West Haven City News that the bulk of the West Haven policemen are responsible officers and that most of the complaints concern the same few policemen.

For the past month there have been public calls for an open hearing to investigate the Leperi incident, yet no hearings have taken place. According to Ben Bursten of the Civil Liberties Union, "the hearings have been postponed ostensibly so that not to influence Mr. Leperi's own trial. This is a classical maneuver based on the false assumption that the charges against the police are less important or urgent than charges against others. Would Mr. Leperi's trial not prejudice subsequent police hearings?

"It is not unusual in cases of alleged police brutality for police departments to postpone hearings as long as possible. In this way the issue may die down, or witnesses who may be presently available will lose interest. Often the period of delay is used to bargain with complainants by offering to reduce or withdraw the charges against him if he withdraws the charges against the police. This practice gives policemen special protection which is not afforded to the average citizen."

"We cannot judge the merits of the charges in this case. But we do feel that the delaying tactics which have started will make it difficult for anyone to judge the case on its merits. A prompt and open investigation is needed."

One reason the Leperi case seems to have become the most publicized one is that two of the witnesses who claim that the police attack was "unprovoked" were well known area newsmen.

The Urban Seen: Looking at the Bright Side

by Bill and Shoshana Hersey

Every Sunday at dawn, farmers and merchants from all over this part of the state come to market on Boulevard just south of Columbus Avenue near the West Haven line to sell their goods. They park their trucks to form a kind of market-town and sell their food, clothes, furniture and hardware in the open. It is a beautiful time of a beautiful day. The fresh produce is incredible, and you can dig everything else from squid to spinach bread to screen doors. Prices are very low. Come at sunrise, bring your friends and a big shopping bag.

Next Issue: The Highway Octopus

Welfare Rights Group Replies To Mills Assistance Plan Offer

by April Reiss
Modern Times Staff

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS	NWRO RESPONSE
EMPHASIS	
Welfare should be a "temporary stopping off place" for the poor, according to Mills. People on welfare are able to work and are unnecessarily "living off" the government.	*Employment opportunities for all do not exist. (A recent Health, Education, and Welfare study concluded that of all welfare recipients less than 2% are employable.)*
ELIGIBILITY	
By 1974 mothers with children over three years old would be forced to register for training and work assignments. (Lack of acceptable child care centers is not recognized as grounds for refusing to work.)	*The bill should be amended so that "no mother with children under the age of 18 should be forced to place her children with neighbors or in a day care center in order to accept work..."*
WAGE AND WORK CONDITIONS	
Welfare recipients must work at $1.20 per hour. Specified job standards or suitable work protection provisions are few.	*The bill should define suitable employment and be amended so that "no one should be forced to work at a job which pays less than minimum wage."*
INCENTIVES AND DEDUCTIONS	
A family of four would be allowed to keep $60 of monthly earnings plus 1/3 of the remaining net income. No deductions would be allowed for the most basic work expenses such as child care, transportation, or uniforms. Medicaid would not continue present free benefits, but workers could be made to pay these expenses from their earnings.	*"Meaningful work incentives must be provided to all recipients by provisions for realistic earned income disregards. Medicaid benefits must be maintained at their present level." At a base pay of $1.20 per hour without provisions for deductions, the workers' efforts to break out of the cycle of poverty would be virtually nullified.*
GRANT	
A flat grant of $2,400 annually would be provided for a family of four. (This is less than the amount which almost 90% of all welfare recipients now receive from their respective states.)	*The bill should be amended "to include a mandatory state supplementation which would guarantee that recipients will receive no less than what they currently receive under the AFDC (Aid for Dependent Children) and Food Stamp programs.*
EMERGENCIES AND SPECIAL NEEDS	
There would be no allowance for special needs or emergencies after the initial application for welfare. Any emergency grants would be deducted *from future benefits.*	*The plan should "provide funds for emergencies that occur and to meet the varying need of each family without future benefits being deducted."*
MAXIMUM GRANT	
The program would only grant a maximum of $3,600 annually, regardless of family size.	*"The bill should allow for increases in funds for each person in the family, as well as annual built-cost of living adjustments."*

Beulah Sanders, Vice-President of the National Welfare Rights Organization, confronts Chief of Police DiLieto at Park Plaza demonstration on June 25.

(M-T photo by C. Polan.)

At Park Plaza

Welfare MOMS Stage Protest

by April Reiss
Modern Times Staff

The National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) and local Welfare Moms joined in a militant demonstration at the Park Plaza on Friday, June 25. They were protesting the repressive aspects of the welfare "reform" bill which recently passed in the House of Representatives. Wilbur Mills, drafter of the bill, and Chairman of the United States House of Representatives Ways-and-Means *Committee, was speaking at the Plaza to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce.*

The welfare groups urged defeat of the bill unless its regressive aspects were amended. According to George Wiley of NWRO, the bill "would mean severe cuts in funds for most people on welfare, as well as the institution of forced employment at $1.20 per hour."

The demonstrators walked into the lobby of the Plaza and asked to speak to Mills. Chief of Police, Biagio DiLieto, then asked them to leave and blocked off their access to Mills. The people responded with a steady chant directed at Mills. "We want Mills, we want Mills. . ."

Bula Sanders, of NWRO told DiLieto that the Welfare people came peacefully to speak to Mills. She questioned who the *police were protecting, the demonstrators or Mills.*

DiLieto asked the demonstrators to leave or he would arrest them. Sanders pointed out that "the hotel was a public place and the people have a right to be there. You have no grounds on which to arrest us because we have not broken any laws."

Wiley questioned whether the land wasn't in fact "model cities land, and thus paid for by the people?"

Rows of Police

The protestors left after rows of additional police arrived. The contrast of the welfare people and their children, against an equal number of uniformed patrolmen equiped with guns and clubs, was striking.

One welfare person shouted that there sure must "be a lot of valuable stuff that needs protection from a group of poor people like us, to make you bring out all these cops."

I spoke with Mrs. Matilda Gibbs, head of Dixwell Welfare Moms. She said, "It's time welfare people had a say in what's going on regarding their own destiny. The Chamber of Commerce should have invited the MOM's to hear Mills speak on problems related to us. We're part of the City of New Haven.

"There is a rumor that a shift in Connecticut's welfare payments to a flat grant is imminent, yet we can't find out if it is true, or not. We've tried to ask officials including Commissioner White, but no one has any answers for us. There are never consultations with us as to what we need, just decrees about what we must survive on."

The flat grant rumor was corroborated by the leadership of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees. They heard that flat grants will be here soon, with a 10-20% cut in actual payments to welfare people.

Thomas: Asserting Rights Of The Poor

by Elizabeth Henderson
Modern Times Staff

During a lull in the tense weekend before the Yale graduation, I was able to interview Bruce Thomas. The National Welfare Rights Organization had sent Thomas, one of their full-time organizers, to town to give support to the striking workers of Local 35.

Thomas talked a little bit about his childhood in Portchester, New York. When he was little, his mother was on welfare. In eighth grade he was kicked out of school as "uneducable."

"I wound up where the average 16 year old winds up today - in reformatory for three years for burglary." When he got out, Thomas said, "all I wanted to do was be a good boy ... to do that mythical thing in this country - to get me a good job and work hard and 'make it.'" Three months later he was drafted instead.

After the army Thomas found work at GE in Syracuse, first bailing cardboard and then on the night shift repairing TV's. Through his church, he met George Wiley, who was then chairman of Syracuse CORE. Thomas started going to CORE meetings.

"The organization was basically made up of college students and professors like George with very little participation from neighborhood people. They were talking about defact segregation. I didn't know what defacto meant and I didn't think of segregation as affecting me. Black people in the North kind of ignored it and stayed in their places. I said something about you've got to come off that hill and talk to people in the neighborhood."

With his involvement in CORE, Thomas said, "my whole life began to change. He began to read books on the civil rights movement and at the same time to improve his qualifications on his job. Al-

Bruce Thomas of National Welfare Rights Organization and Don Hogan of Local 35, in action at strike meeting. (M-T photo by C. Polan.)

though he passed a high school equivalency test and a course in wiring, GE denied him an upgrade. When Thomas learned that white men with less training had gotten the job, he said, "I was angry."

At this time, CORE started a campaign to upgrade jobs for blacks at the Syracuse Hotel. Thomas recalls, "It struck me that here I was getting ready to do something in a hotel and at GE there was not one black foreman, out of 5,000 office workers, only 32 were black, and there was one black engineer. I set up an appointment for our committee with the personnel department at GE - it really flipped them out. Who was this Bruce Thomas, a factory worker, coming to them. A month later one black guy was made foreman."

"Freedom Summer," 1964, Thomas took his "vacation" in Mississippi working with the Freedom Democratic Party in the county where Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner had just been murdered. Later that year, he was offered the opportunity to work on a new program to train organizers at Syracuse University.

The purpose of the project, as Thomas described it, was to train people in a "new concept in social work - that the only thing wrong with poor people is that they are powerless. In less than four months we organized 4,000 people into ten neighborhood organizations.

Our funds were cut off in nine months. Since we've gone, all those vocal people from the neighborhood groups are working for the poverty program. The groups have fallen apart and they're doing virtually nothing. Each group needs a full time organizer - an outside organizer should train an inside one to take his place."

It was at this point, in 1966, that Thomas went to work with the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) which

See RIGHTS OF THE POOR, p. 14

Editorial

How to Have a Really Safe and Sane Fourth

July 4 is the anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence from British imperialism and the development of its own nationhood as expressed in the Constitution and other basic documents. Below **Modern Times** takes a brief look around the country to see how well the Constitution is revered today.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances." - - U.S. Constitution, Amendment I.

"The U.S. Army will forbid newsmen to speak with American war prisoners when they are released by the Vietcong because some have spoken well of their captors." - - Washington Post, Jan. 6, 1970.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." - - U.S. Constitution, Amendment IV.

"(Judge Julius Hoffman) made what is to me an extraordinary and appalling ruling when he held that the government had an automatic right to wiretap or bug the defendants without any prior authorization by a court." - - Senator George McGovern, D - S.D., Feb. 25, 1970.

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." - - U.S. Constitution, Amendment V.

"....if they (peace activists) persisted in their actions, the Justice Department could move to put them into concentration camps and leave them there for the duration of the war." - - U.S. Rep. Joe Pool, D - Tex.

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." U.S. Constitution, Amendment VIII.

"If you want a depressing experience, visit a state prison... If we set out deliberately to brutalize and dehumanize people and to produce more criminals, this would be the way to do it. -- Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, 1971.

In closing, we would like to wish our readers a safe and sane Fourth. And remember:

"Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." - - The Declaration of Independence.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

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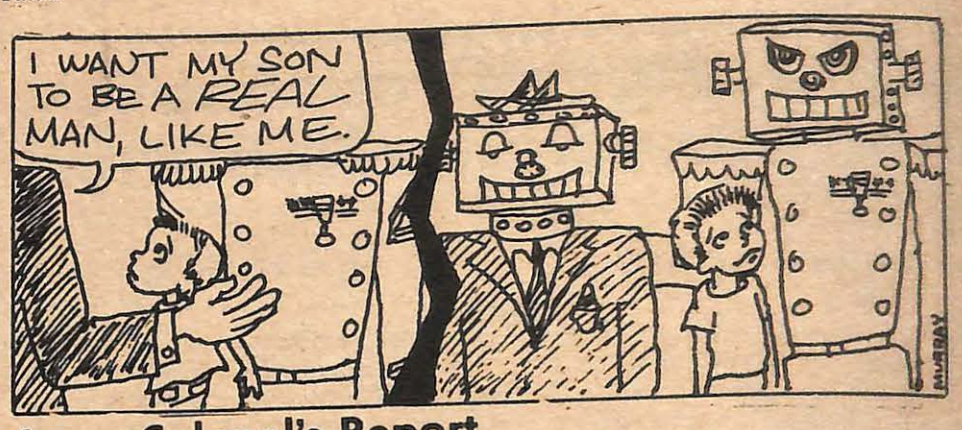


Army Colonel's Report

U.S. Vietnam Forces Collapsing

From *Liberation News Service*

What are the armed forces coming to? This is a question that high-ranking generals are asking all over. Col. Robert Heinl, Jr., writing in the June 7 issue of **The Armed Forces Journal** has come up with an almost apocalyptic answer. The title of his article is "The Collapse of the Armed Forces". The **Journal** itself calls the material "strong and not altogether pleasant reading." Excerpts follow:

The morale, discipline and battle-worthiness of the U.S. armed forces are lower and worse than in any time in this century and possibly in the history of the U.S.

By every conceivable indicator, our army that now remains in Vietnam is in a state approaching collapse, with individual units avoiding or having refused combat, murdering their officers and noncommissioned officers, drug-ridden, and dispirited where not near mutinous.

"They have set up separate companies," writes an American soldier from CuChi, quoted in **The New York Times, "for men who refuse to go out into the field. It is no big thing to refuse to go. If a man is ordered to go to such and such a place he no longer goes through the hassle of refusing, he just packs his shirt and goes to visit some buddies at another base camp.**

"Operations have become incredibly ragtag. Many guys don't even put on their uniforms any more....The American garrisons on the larger bases are virtually disarmed. The lifers have taken our weapons from us and put them under lock and key.... There have also been quite a few *frag* incidents in the battalion."

***"Frag incidents"* or just *"fragging"* is current soldier slang in Vietnam for the murder of strict, unpopular, or just aggressive officers and NCO's. With extreme reluctance (after a young West Pointer from Senator Mike Mansfield's Montana was fragged in his sleep) the Pentagon has now disclosed that fraggings in 1970 (209) have more than doubled those of the previous year (96)....**

In one such division--the morale-plagued Americal--fraggings during 1971 have been authoritatively estimated to be running about one a week.

Bounties, raised by common subscription in amounts running anywhere from $50 to $1,000, have been widely reported put on the heads of leaders whom the privates and Sp4's want to rub out.

Shortly after the costly assault on Hamburger Hill in mid-1969, the GI underground newspaper in Vietnam, **GI Says**, publicly offered a $10,000 bounty on LCol Weldon Honeycutt, the officer who ordered (and led) the attack.

"Another Hamburger Hill," (i.e. toughly contested assault), conceded a veteran major, "is definitely out."

Refusal to Fight

The issue of "combat refusal", an official euphemism for disobedience of orders to fight--the soldier's gravest crime--has only recently been again precipitated on the frontier of Laos by Troop B, 1st Cavalry's mass refusal to recapture their captain's command vehicle containing communication gear, codes and other secret operation orders.

As early as mid-1969, however, an entire company of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade publicly sat down on the battlefield. Later that year, another rifle company, from the famed 1st Air Cavalry Division, flatly refused--on CBS-TV--to advance down a dangerous trail.

"Search and evade" (Meaning tacit avoidance of combat by units in the field) is now virtually a principle of war, vividly expressed by the GI phrase, "CYA (cover your ass) and get home!"

Members of a Congressional investigating subcommittee reported that 10 to 15% of our troops in Vietnam are now using high-grade heroin, and that drug addiction there is "of epidemic proportions."

Symbolic anti-war fasts (such as the one at Pleiku where an entire medical unit, led by its officers, refused Thanksgiving turkey), peace symbols, "V"-signs not for victory but for peace, booing and cursing of officers and even hapless entertainers such as Bob Hope, are unhappily commonplace....

Only last year an Air Force major and command pilot for Ambassador Bunker was apprehended at Tan Son Nhut air base outside Saigon with $8 million worth of heroin in his aircraft.

At best count, there appear to be some 144 underground newspapers published on or aimed at U.S. military bases in this country and overseas. Since 1970 the number of such sheets has increased 40% (up from 103 last fall). These journals are not mere gripe-sheets that poke soldier fun in the "Beetle Bailey" tradition, at the brass and sergeants. "In Vietnam", writes the **Ft. Lewis-McChord Free Press**, "the lifers, the Brass, are the true Enemy, not the enemy." Another West Coast sheet advises readers: "Don't desert. Go to Vietnam and kill your commanding officer."

The Man Who Wasn't There

From *609 News*

We always see some empty seats
On evenings when the union meets
Though everyone is told just when and where
But still the work is always done
With willing help from everyone,
Except, of course, The Man Who Wasn't There.

It only takes a day or two
To hear from all the critics who
Believe the meeting's actions were unfair
But usually we shouldn't mind
The criticism of that kind,
Except when from The Man who Wasn't There.

He'll say he knows a thing or two
That might have changed our point of view
Although he wasn't in that empty chair.
And so you have to ask the man
As politely as you can
Whyinell he didn't say it There.

But trouble comes to each in turn
So everyone should show concern
For none is any single one's affair.
Surely there is little doubt
That we will find what it's about
When all we need to do is just be There.

For no one wants to feel alone
When he has trouble of his own.
He likes to know there's someone else to care.
We never know just where or when
We need the help of fellow men
Especially from those who will be there.

Write on

Learning in the Open

To the Editors:

I read the article about an Open Classroom in your June 1st edition, and so, since I am in a fourth grade open classroom I would like to tell you some advantages and disadvantages that I have found out by my own experience.

I have found many more advantages than disadvantages. Some of the advantages are that you learn fast or slow at your own speed. If you need help in one certain area, you get it, or. if you don't need help, you go right on to something else. Maybe you become very interested in something and continue right on with it for a period of time.

If you are a slow learner you learn faster because you don't feel tied down, you feel free. You learn responsibility and how to do your own planning.

You learn how to respect people's property, and you learn how to get along with people better. The only disadvantage I found was that there is more to clean up. I love open classrooms.

Your subscriber,
Athene Reiss, Cheshire, Conn.

Why, Why, Wily Willy?

To the Editors.

Here is a letter I wrote:

Prime Minister Willy Brandt
Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany
Dear Herr Prime Minster:

On June 26, 1963, President John F. Kennedy spoke in Berlin and proclaimed, *"Ich bin ein Berliner!"* At that time he stood united with the people of Berlin. Seven years later (June 14, 1971) you visited New Haven. Did you stand united with the *people* of our city?

I protest your support of the administration of Yale University in their current round of oppression against their workers. By crossing the picket lines of Local 35, Federation of University Employees, you lent your reputation and international prestige to Yale's side against the working people of the University and the city of New Haven. While you may not be aware of Yale's choking grip on New Haven's land (Yale is tax-exempt), you were definitely aware of the current struggle involving Local 35.

You have sided with Yale against the working people of New Haven. Why?

Sincerely yours,
David M. Wessel
Editor of Scope, the Lee High School Student Newspaper, New Haven, Conn.

Environmental Efforts

To the Editors:

Man is a major contributor to environmental quality. The concept of positive and negataive contribution is a general way of looking at the way man affects his environment.

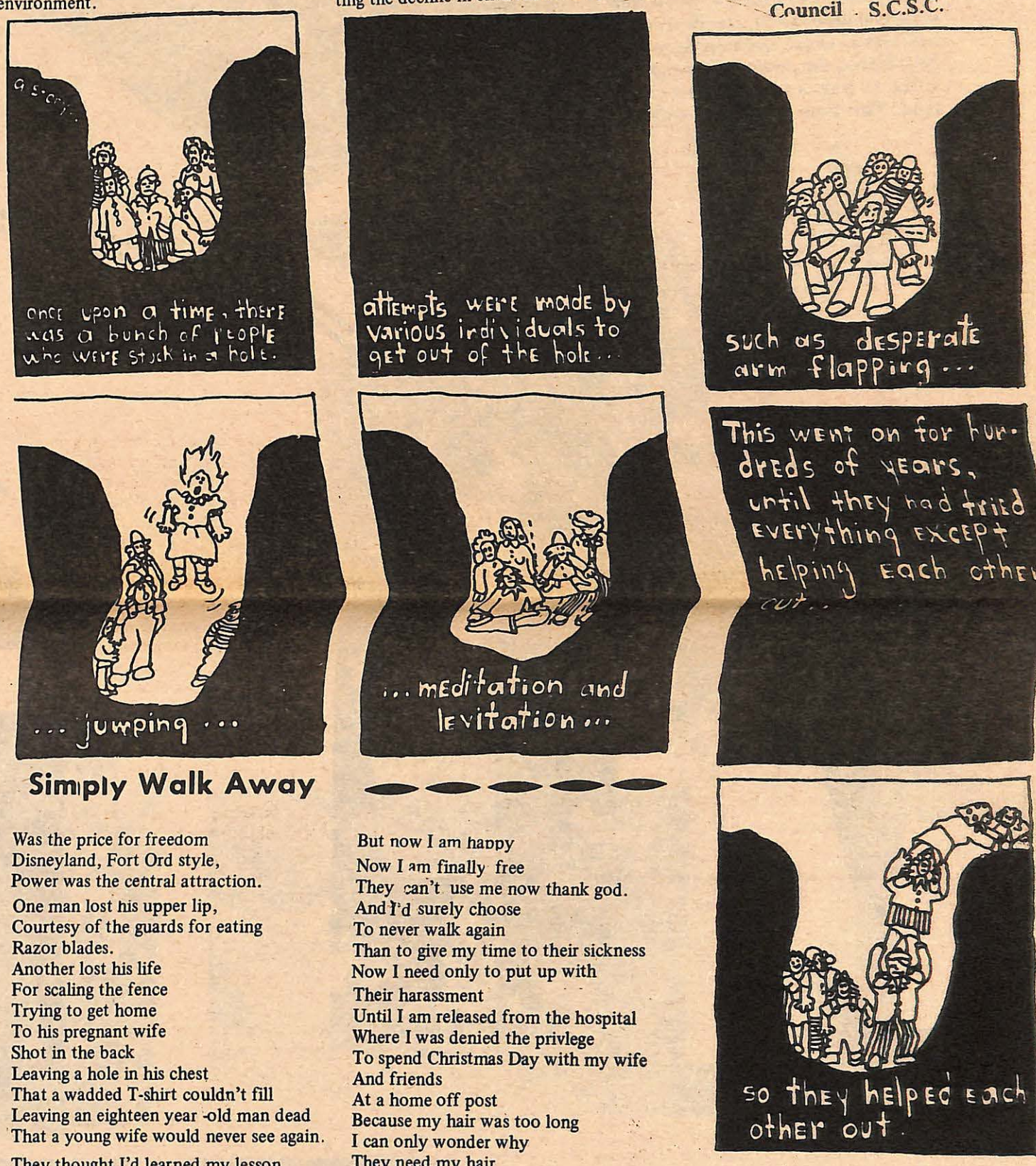
The past two months have been characterized by three environmentally significant events in the NewHaven area. The administration of Southern Connecticut State College plans to destroy a valuable field to make a parking lot, the Connecticut Company wants a cut in bus service because it is losing money, and the state is again pushing its plans for the extension of Rte. 34 and the widening of Columbus Ave. against the residents' wishes.

The convenience of parking lots, the inconvenience of decreased bus service, and the extension of highways are all violations of the previously stated rule of environmental common sense and cannot be afforded.

A viable, efficient mass transportation system would go a long way towards arresting the decline in environmental quality that has been accelerated by the automobile. It is of utmost importance that legislators, the mass public and business become more responsive to the environmental needs of the community.

There are many ways of changing the environmental status quo. Among them are legislation, lawsuits, lifestyles, and learning, and it is possible for every individual to be a part of one of the four; either by their letters and votes, their interest in legal organizations like the Environmental Defense League, Conn. Action Now, and the Conn. Earth Action Group, their living and consuming habits, and their own involvement in discussions and public lectures.

Sincerely,
David Emerson
Environmental Awareness Council . S.C.S.C.


once upon a time, there was a bunch of people who were stuck in a hole.
attempts were made by various individuals to get out of the hole...
such as desperate arm flapping...
...jumping...
...meditation and levitation...
This went on for hundreds of years, until they had tried everything except helping each other out...
so they helped each other out.

Simply Walk Away

I came back from Asia
Sick under weight
Red dirt still clung to my fingers,
My right leg shot to ribbons,
They told me I might not get
A purple heart!
Our squad was torn between crossfire
They couldn't determine whether we'd
Been hit by the enemy or our own.
Did I really need a purple heart?
And who the hell was the enemy anyway?

I came back from Asia,
In a different frame of mind,
No longer fooled,
Into thinking I had something
To protect.
When my leg was healed,
They said I'd go back to duty,
Here in peaceful America.
Why didn't they send me back to Nam?
At least there you can dodge the
Bullets.
But here you can never dodge the
Harrassment.
Shot down everyday.

Your pride and self-respect
Riddled to shreds,
By men gone ruthlessly mad,
With power.

Your conscience aching with the wounds,
Of knowing you are part of the sickness.
So I simply walked away.
Looking for rest and peace of mind,
And time to think.
But walking away seeking solitude

Is called desertion.

Six months at hard labor
Was the price for freedom
Disneyland, Fort Ord style,
Power was the central attraction.

One man lost his upper lip,
Courtesy of the guards for eating
Razor blades.
Another lost his life
For scaling the fence
Trying to get home
To his pregnant wife
Shot in the back
Leaving a hole in his chest
That a wadded T-shirt couldn't fill
Leaving an eighteen year -old man dead
That a young wife would never see again.

They thought I'd learned my lesson
So they let me go...back to duty
I'd learned my lesson all right
I'd learned with every drop
Of precious blood,
That I'd seen spilled for greed and power
The Army taught me well enough
To know I'd **never** be a soldier
So I simply walked away
Only to be captured
Only to escape
Only to be captured again
Only to escape, and this time
Not so easy
Chased through the woods
Running in the dark
Running scared, and blindly
Off the edge
Of a two hundred and fifty foot cliff.

Busting my skull
Breaking my arm
Breaking my back
Paralyzed for the rest of my life.

But now I am happy
Now I am finally free
They can't use me now thank god.
And I'd surely choose
To never walk again
Than to give my time to their sickness
Now I need only to put up with
Their harassment
Until I am released from the hospital
Where I was denied the privlege
To spend Christmas Day with my wife
And friends
At a home off post
Because my hair was too long
I can only wonder why
They need my hair
Or my pride,
When they already got my legs.
Oh Lord, what more could I give
For what I believe in?
I didn't get a purple heart
This time either
But now I've got a wound to be proud of
At least I got this one doing something
I believe in
At least in this war,
I knew who the enemy was
And the enemy knew me.
And as long as they exist
They'll know me
In each and every man
Who simply walked away.

by Charles W. Olmstead
Specialist 4th Class, U.S. Army

Open Classroom

To the Editors:

Thanks very much for the complimentary copy of **Modern Times** which featured the pictorial article on Dominique Avery's open classroom at Barnard School. Your reporter certainly captured the essence of the open plan approach to teaching that is so vividly illustrated in this class. Please extend my compliments to Miss Nussdorfer.

I hope that **Modern Times** will take the opportunity to look into some of the other good things that are happening in our schools. Please feel free to call on our information Officer, Ellen McDonnell, for any assistance she may be able to give you in this respect.

Sincerely,
Gerald E. Barbaresi
Superintendent of Schools

SOLIDARITY FOREVER

The spirit in the air reminded some people of the great union organizing drives of the CIO in the Thirties. Men and women, black and white, young and old - the workers at Yale stood solid with their friends from the community and from other unions.

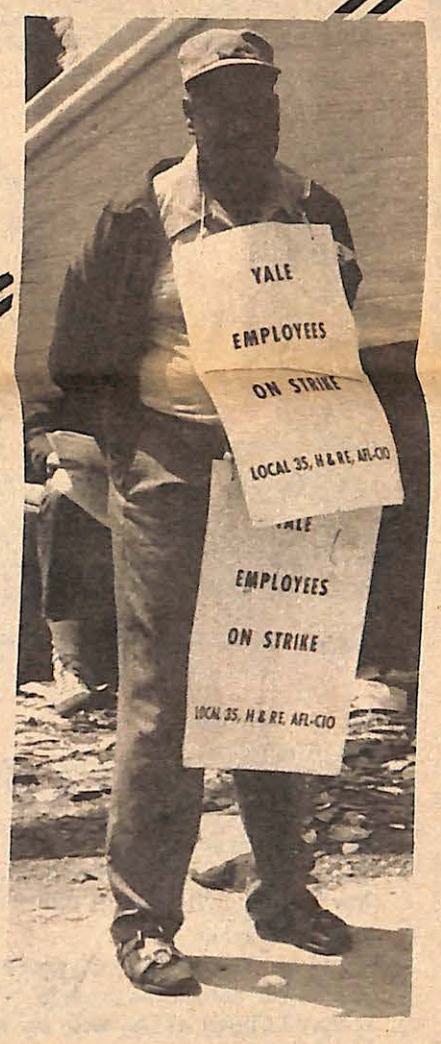
Together , they faced Yale. First, with strong negotiators. Then came the dramatic walkout of the 1157 workers in Local 35 on April 30. Picketing schedules were worked out, strike pay and benefits arranged. Workers and students together stopped the oil trucks from fueling Yale. The determination and solidarity of the strikers grew.

Weeks passed. Yale graduation neared. The time was ripe. It came to a head Monday, June 14, when New Haven experienced an historic confrontation. Rich, arrogant, well-connected Yale could not conduct business as usual, because its employees and other working people in New Haven demanded their rights.

Decent pay, a safe job, that certain dignity: for these goals we all fight. This time we all won with Local 35.

Solidarity in Action

Picketing..."Block the Oil"



EVER

Solidarity in Action

Victory

Photos by Lynn Barge, Alan Kay, Cookie Polan and Andrew Popper.

How Yale Used Charge of 'Racism'

by Harry Henderson
Modern Times Staff

Now that the strike of maintenance and dining hall workers against Yale is over, it is interesting to look back to the early days of the strike, and the charge which was circulated among students and faculty at Yale to discourage them from supporting the strikers: the charge that Local 35 of the Federation of University Employees was guilty of racism and sexism.

The charge, of course, was a classic case of management trying to use the racism which pervades this society to divide workers from each other and from their allies.

The charge was made by innuendo in a letter to all personnel by John Embersits, University Business Manager, which implied that Union insistence on divisional seniority was an attempt to exclude black and Puerto Rican workers from the physical plant.

Another wrinkle to the theory was that the union was all set to sell out the lower labor grades (many of whom are black and Puerto Rican, and many of whom are also women). This sounded slightly plausible, since the notorious 1968 contract had been particularly bad in the wage and benefits provisions for lower grade workers.

The **Yale Daily News** spread this notion in a front page editorial on the first day of the strike, saying it was convinced that the "union, as much as the University, did not care about the housekeeper, the janitor, the waitress, and the maid, except as pawns in a classic labor-management confrontation."

No Proof for Racism

Most students, and virtually all the faculty bought this charge, even though it wasn't backed up with any proof. It fit in with the *general belief among middle-class liberals that all unions are "racist". It also offered a very convenient and "respectable" excuse for the majority of the students and almost* the entire faculty to refuse to support the striking workers.

A study of labor history might have led these "educated" students and faculty to an understanding of this without any confusion. (Unfortunately, Yale doesn't have any courses on labor history—check a Yale catalog some time.)

A study like that would show that unions which are industry-wide (like the Federation of University employees, which includes highly-skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers) have always had tensions because of different pay levels and working conditions . It's no secret that almost all groups in this society which are interracial have their own tensions too.

Yale's Racist Hiring

The question is: who benefits from increasing those tensions? Not the union. Without solidarity among its members, a union is nowhere. Who is responsible for the hiring policies which put most of the blacks, Puerto Ricans and women in the lower labor grades? Again, not the union.

Rather it is to the University's advantage to attempt to keep its workers divided and the University has shown by its hiring policies that that is what it wants to do.

And when you turn from labor history to the record of the union in the present strike, you see that on all the crucial issues, it was the union which was combatting racism, and the University which tried to aggravate it.

For example, the union in a side letter to the contract, forced the University to accept an apprenticeship plan to get minority workers into the physical plant. This was instead of the University's divisive threat to seniority.

More dramatic was the issue which prolonged the strike, keeping all the workers out for weeks at heavy sacrifice, the issue of whether the University can be allowed to eliminate hundreds of workers--from the lower labor grades, where the majority of the black, Puerto Rican and women workers are.

Finally, in terms of the wage settlement, Local 35 negotiators kept their

See RACISM' CHARGE page 14

At Fairview Hospital

Boss Finagles; Union Holds

by Jerry Brown
Organizer for Local 1199 National Hospital and Nursing Home Employees Union.

It's hot on the line today, but the people continue to picket against the Fairview Convalescent hospital.

Most of our people on strike are poor. The union gives strike benefits, but it's not enough to live on. Yet the workers are maintaining unity and maintaining the fight. They are determined to picket and do whatever they have to do to win.

The National Labor Relations Board has now issued a complaint backing up our charge that Louise Tierney was fired illegally. At the same time, however, they have acted in total irresponsibility in taking up the countercharges of the management.

The management has given the NLRB over 100 charges that through alleged mass picketing and other acts the union has committed unfair labor practices. The NLRB has not declared the charges true, but they have called a hearing. The result of that plays *into the hands of management and lets them stall and further delay the rights of the employees to a union election.*

David Adams of Modern Times interviews (from left) Robert Dean, Louise Perry, and Jane Fazzino on picket line at New Fairview Hall Convalescent Hospital. (M-T photo by Borenstein/Kay.)

Given the history of this management and their delaying and stalling tactics, it is perfectly obvious to any five-year-old that their charges are just another way of stalling. Yet the NLRB once again allowed the law to be abused.

We have also tried to bring local pressure to bear on the management, to impress on them the seriousness of the moral issues involved. We met with the committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen. We asked them to use their good offices to try to *bring the parties together and also to speak to the Connecticut State Commissioner of Health* who so far has denied any responsibility. He washed his hands of the whole affair even though over $600,000 a year of Connecticut State money is paid to them.

Many workers on the line are white, working class people. They are the forgotten people in America. They don't have active organizations to protect their rights. And their basic rights are being denied here. The liberal establishment can bleed for minority groups, but they have ignored the plight of the white working poor.

Day Camp Is In There Pitching!

(M-T photo by Harriet Katz)

by Alan Kay
Modern Times Staff

For four years the Hill-St. John Day Camp has offered summer, real summer, with forests, open fields and lots of swimming--to many of the children of the Hill neighborhood. But this year it won't be offering very much summer, or so the State of Connecticut has decided.

The camp was scheduled to open at the start of July. But on Wednesday, June 23, the State Department of Community Affairs(DCA) wrote to Community Progress, Inc. (CPI). Their three-line letter said that because of "the fiscal and administrative problems which have recently come to light," the camp will not be re-funded.

For this, its fifth year of operation, the camp staff had anticipated a budget cut and planned to take only 150 children, and then only for two and a half weeks each. Now they have no money for any of them.

Will there be a day camp this summer? Tommy Battle, the assistant director of the camp, says "definitely!" "We can't close down operations now, and we won't." The camp's staff, and many of its friends, are exploring all possible sources of funds, and the camp has issued an urgent general appeal for contribution, to be sent to their office at 308 Columbus Ave.

The camp staff expresses bitterness not only over the denial of funds two working days before the start of camp, but also over the reason that was given. "Fiscal and adminstrative problems' is a nice neat handy phrase to use to avoid funding the program. But what does it mean? Absolutely nothing." so says Harold Riley, the camp's treasurer.

But the camp funds have been cut off. And many people associated with the camp are expressing bewilderment at DCA's self-destructive attitude. "Their major concern is money; ours is people. Now there'll be more kids on the streets during the summer , and they'll cause more problems. Just compare the cost of dealing with those problems with the cost of funding the camp. They're just unrealistic."

W. H. Teachers Lose Fight To Keep Class Size Down

by Stan Heller

Fear, cynicism and depression drove the West Haven teachers to reject the advice of the union's executive council and to accept the recommendations of an arbitration panel on their 1971-1972 contract. In a 230-36 vote on Monday, June 21, the teachers accepted contract terms which will increase average class size from 25 to 28 and allow the elimination of 18 teaching positions. Wage increases measured 4%.

The acceptance of such a poor settlement by West Haven teachers is evidence of substantial weakening in one of Connecticut's stronger teacher union towns and a blow to the teacher union movement in Connecticut.

The Executive Council of the West Haven Federation of Teachers asked teachers to reject the arbitration board's findings and to rally community support around the issue of maintaining current average class size.

The union council felt parents might respond to a summer long campaign for two main reasons. One, parents can easily see the harm that will be done by increasing class size. Two, West Haven citizens could be shown that the city's supposed money crisis (the City's excuse for raising class size) was actually non-existent.

The teachers, however, were demoralized and scared. They despaired of ever reaching the townspeople and felt the summer campaign would merely postpone a strike vote. And they clearly wanted to avoid a strike.

Last fall, the teachers had struck eleven days and were tricked into going back to work under a false Board of Education promise to extend the school year. Support from parents during the strike was virtually nil. Teachers heard nasty ignorant comments for months afterwords. So they voted against the advice of their leaders and accepted the arbitration report.

Victorious Local 35 Returns To Work

Contract Radically Improved 'Union Stronger' Say Workers

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Yale workers, after a militant 51-day strike, won most of the crucial issues from the University.

The major items won were:
- radically improved contract language
- limitation of bursary student employment
- substantial wage increases (especially for lower paid workers)
- better seniority conditions
- longer vacations

The union did not get a change of contract expiration date from May 1 to October 1 and did not get the option of the Community Health Center Plan for medical insurance.

Radical change in contract language was a major victory for the union. Over the last three years workers had been harassed by management because of vague conditions in the old contract.

One example under the old contract was the provision that workers must fill in when others were out on vacation or out sick. The new contract amends this with "but employees shall not be expected to perform more than a normal day's work." There were knowing "ahs" from Local 35 members at the ratification meeting on June 19 when this contract change was announced.

Another example of Yale's abuse of the contract was a provision on sick leave pay only when confined to hospital or home with sickness. The new contract changes this to read that workers will be entitled to sick leave pay when they are unable to work due to illness or injury. Yale apparently had refused to give sick leave pay when workers weren't bedridden but still too sick to work.

Bursary Student Issue Crucial

One of the most crucial issues in the strike was Yale's proposal to replace one third of Local 35 members with students by the end of the three year contract.

The Union stood firmly against this proposal. To Local 35 it represented a built-in strike breaking force when their contract came up for renewal.

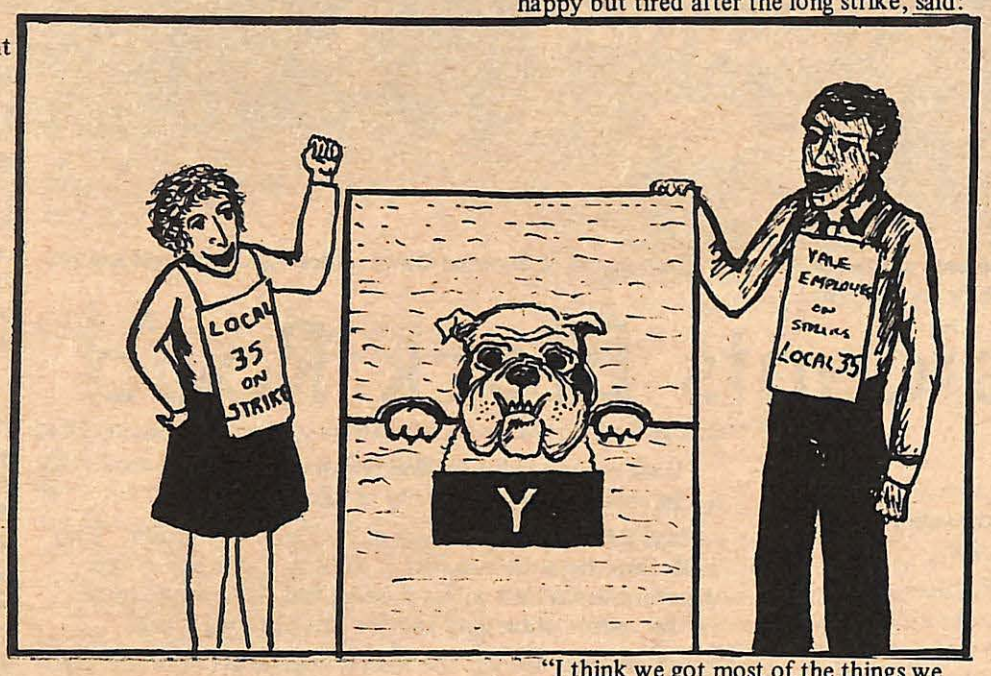
The union agreed to allow 100,000 bursary student hours for the first year of the contract (about 15% of the Local 35 work load) and to renegotiate *with the right to strike* next spring.

A state mediator said at the end of negotiations that the union would have been destroyed if they had submitted to Yale on the bursary student issue.

Lower Paid Workers Get More

The lowest paid workers got the largest wage increase amounting to 36% over three years. They will be earning $3.05 per hour starting May 1, 1973. The initial wage boost was from $2.25 per hour to $2.60 per hour.

The highest labor grade got a 26% increase over the length of the contract. The first year they went from $4.43 per hour to $4.88 per hour.



Yale Ignores Seniority

The old contract provided that promotions would be made on the basis of seniority within each division. But there was a catch. Yale could choose the most skilled applicant and ignore seniority.

The new contract takes most of this arbitrary power on promotions away from Yale to decide who is most skilled. The new contract states that promotions will be made on the basis of divisional seniority provided the applicant can do the job.

Local 35 members will now get three weeks vacation after five years service. Under the old contract, a worker needed ten years before getting three weeks off.

Modern Times talked with some members of Local 35 of the Federation of University Employees to find out how they feel about their new contract and their union.

Tom Pechinsky, dining hall worker at Yale and chief steward of the union, happy but tired after the long strike, said:

"I think we got most of the things we went after, both in terms of the contract language and in terms of the bursary student problem. All in all I think we got a pretty good contract."

Pechinsky felt that the union has proven itself. "Our group stuck together. They didn't crumble, didn't falter. I think Yale now realizes that the union is not a weak union."

He also singled out the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (the union for technical and clerical employees now organizing at Yale) for praise. "They supported us as no other group did and were a big help. If there's anything I can ever do, they should feel free to call on me."

Union Stronger

Roy Dulac, a power plant worker at Yale and picket captain during the strike also felt that the union had grown stronger through the strike. He commented, "But you can't sit back and cool your heels, because Yale is too smart. Somebody told me that Embersits said they would like better relations between workers and the bosses. It's a beautiful idea...."

Dulac felt that the most important gain was money. "This is the biggest raise we ever got. Some of the guys in the powerhouse are unhappy, since they got less, but you've got to remember that Yale isn't the construction trade."

According to Willie Moore, another dining hall worker at Yale, "The language of the contract was the most important thing. It well affect all the employees, give us more grounds to win whenever we file a grievance."

"We Stuck it Out"

Moore said that the "main fact that won the strike was the employees themselves. We stuck it out, and we held out to the end until we got a good contract. The main basis of winning was the employees themselves. Definitely our union is stronger than before. The employees understand better now what unions really are."

Hard-Fought

Bill Blackwood, Yale plumber and Local 35 president thought it was a hard-fought contract "especially on the issues of bursary students and part-time workers. We had to have substantial changes in the wording in order to live with it. With the contract that we have now we can settle our grievances at the early stages instead of always having to go to arbitration."

"From what I gather," continued Blackwood, "everyone in the union is pretty happy with the contract. The only exception are the red circle workers, but you have to consider that they've been getting more than everyone else for years."

Willie Moore summed up the feelings of many Local 35 members at the end of the strike:

"I'm awful tired. We all are tired. It was a long time we put in, but I think it was for a good cause."

51-Day Strike Ends With Victory

Continued from page 1.

trained labor-baiters were out to destroy the Union?

Four things won the strike:

1. **A fed-up, angry membership.** Local 35 had never been a strong Union, and its members, many of whom have worked at Yale for a long time, have always been underpaid. In the last four years especially, they have also been overworked, harrassed and denied legitimate grievances. Many were finally willing to fight back.

2. **Strong leadership** to show these angry members that, despite all the years of knuckling under to Yale, they really could stand up and fight and win.

Vincent J. Sirabella, veteran local labor leader hired by Local 35 two years ago to help rebuild it after the disastrous 1968 strike, did an outstanding job both at the bargaining table and in the street. Sirabella's leadership was crucial in repeatedly rousing people who wanted to win but just couldn't quite believe that they, a group of workers, could actually beat mighty Yale.

Many other new, strong leaders emerged under the pressure of the strike. Some had held Union office, many had not

3. **The members' enthusiasm** for militant action, once it became clear that Yale would not reach a fair settlement through normal collective bargaining.

The June 11 membership meeting at Wilbur Cross High School was an extraordinary event. The 800 members present said, almost as one, that they would not allow Yale to have its graduation and its alumni reunions as usual the next week.

4. **Finally, Local 35's openness to working with other labor and community groups.** Too often unions try to go it alone but this time many groups came together to fight Yale.

Community Support

The Yale Non-Faculty Committee (YNFAC), which is organizing white collar workers at Yale backed Local 35 from the beginning. Al Evanoff, vice-president of YNFAC's parent union, the National Council of Distributive Workers, joined the graduation-day demonstration.

A list of more than 40 New Haven community leaders signed a strong petition, and many joined the June 14 demonstration. Leaders and members of many local unions also joined, including Hospital Workers, Office Workers, Insurance Workers, Clothing Workers, Restaurant Workers, Printing Pressman and others.

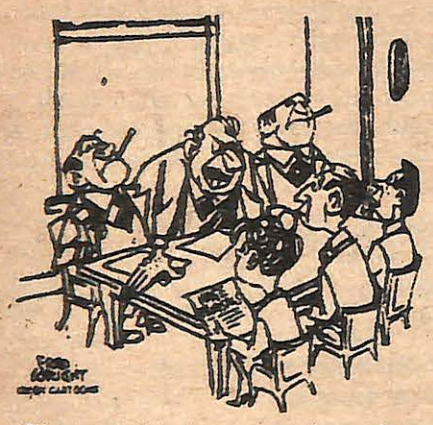
Bruce Thomas of National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) played a key role in helping organize demonstrations in the last two weeks of the strike. George Wiley, national director of NWRO, and Father James Groppi, were a great inspiration to Union members.

It was an inspiring meeting. When we sand "Solidarity Forever," you could tell people meant it. The next Monday, when Yale was forced to hold graduation under armed guard and several people were clubbed and arrested, Yale and everybody else knew Local 35 meant it. Four days later, before disruption of the reunions could begin, Yale folded.

All this support boosted the morale of Union members tremendously. It also focused national attention on Yale's rotten treatment of the workers. It was part of a Union strategy to embarrass Yale and its President, Kingman Brewster, who is so well known for his statements about justice and fairness.

For Yale workers, this victory means a new, stronger Union working with a much stronger contract. Yale has dug its own grave. Instead of breaking the Union, Yale's vicious attack has the workers closer together, removed the illusions some still had about Yale's niceness, and produced new leaders from the rank and file. Hopefully, Local 35 will be able to keep and build on this new momentum.

For the rest of the New Haven community, it should be a lesson. First, the Union showed for the first time ever that big, rich, powerful Yale, which has messed over New Haveners for so long, can be beaten. Second, the Union showed the tremendous power workers can have, especially if they band together with other community groups.



"We are not listening to your demands until you agree to accept what we offer."

Lois Santos (with smaller sign) and other residents of Church St. South Coop march to Superior Court on June 24 to protest against Route 1 going through their project. (M-T photo by C. Polan.)

Co-op Residents Block Road

by Cookie Polan
Modern Times Staff

The residents of the Church Street South Housing Co-op have decided to fight the highway that runs through the middle of the project and endangers their children's lives.

Last week, more than 50 tenants physically blocked construction trucks from working on Columbus Ave. (U.S. Route 1), which is being widened and repaved. The road is now closed for these repairs, and the residents want it to stay that way.

"We don't want that road tomorrow, next year, or the year after that," said Mrs. Lois Santos, a tenant and organizer of the picketing.

Residents have been trying unsuccessfully to get the road blocked off for more than a year. It bisects the project and separates many of the units from a nearby playground, thus creating a safety hazard to the more than 1100 children who live in Church Street South.

Several months ago, the residents went to the police and explained the danger to children crossing the road. They were *told that there were no crossing guards available.*

"We are left with no course of action except to sit out there and close the road ourselves," Santos said.

After the successful blockage of the construction trucks on Monday, June 21, the tenants were promised that construction would be halted until after a court hearing was held on the tenants request for a temporary injunction against the road work.

At the hearing, held later that week, the tenants' lawyer pointed out that the original plans for the housing development had called for a pedestrian bridge to be built across Columbus Ave. and that the city had defaulted on this obligation.

He also asked the judge to grant a temporary injunction against further repair work so that the road would remain closed.

However, the judge decided that since it is a state road (U.S. 1), he could not enjoin the city to halt construction.

But this temporary setback did not stop the tenants. They held a meeting with members of the city traffic and police departments and left with a promise that there would be no further construction until another court hearing is held.

At this next hearing, the tenants hope to get both the city and state in court, so that responsibility for the road cannot be passed off from one to the other.

Although the city claims the road will only be 36 feet wide, the residents fear it will eventually be widened to a four-lane highway.

"They say they have no money and no plans to widen the road, but we don't believe they won't find the money," one tenant explained.

The residents also point out that there have been no adverse effects of the temporary rerouting of traffic. "I don't *see why they can't do it permanently," commented Ron Williams, the rental agent for the housing development.*

Williams has been a strong backer of the tenants actions. He, along with several of the building superintendents, joined the tenants when they marched to the court hearing last week.

The tenants have also received the support of several aldermen, as well as mayoral candidate Henry Parker, in their fight against the highway.

In addition, a group calling itself the "Street Politicians" with spokesman Ken Kinsler, released a statement endorsing the residents' actions. "It is about time the needs of people came before the needs of automobiles. A one-block detour seems a small price to ask to ensure the safety of our children," they said.

Open Letter

Stop Fund Cuts

Governor Thomas Meskill
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Governor Meskill;

As a member and worker of the Fair Haven Parents Ministry I am writing you of my deep concern about the proposed cuts in the allocation of D.C.A. funds.

As a leader of people you've had an opportunity to work with people in all walks of life, but have not seriously participated in their way of living. What I am trying to say is this: Have you tried living in the ghetto? Can you truthfully tell a person how it feels to be in a house and be cold and hungry? These are the things poor people are facing every day and these are the things our program deals with.

Speaking for myself in the four years I have worked for the Ministry it has given me pride in myself and a desire to help others. There are others who like myself would like a better way of life if given a chance. Also mounting problems in our community would be cut a great deal, especially dope pushing and using, robberies, prostitution, etc. These things mentioned are the only means of their survival. These things can be eradicated if they are given jobs in what they like to do and can do. Also the system has a policy of not hiring persons because of his educational background. There are people with mother wit beyond any educational education. Due to living conditions they're unable to get an education because they had to work in order to support their family.

Another instance of when a man has to become dishonest in order to live is when *he has to leave home so his family can receive assistance* from the welfare. We have several cases of this nature and nothing is being done about it, but when these people get in trouble and steal they want to put them in jail.

Your Honor, we are fed up with these conditions, we want to live as others in society, as human beings, and the government can make these changes if they would just take a serious look at the people in the communities and talk with them.

As for our program, we work with these people the best we can with what we have because like other organizations, we depend on funds sent to us by the state which is definitely not enough to operate ,to say the least, in trying to work a full scale, all around agency.

Thank you for reading my letter and I hope you may give these facts some thought as you make your plans for these cutbacks.

Respectfully submitted,
Eunice Lomar
Program coordinator
Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Inc.

Supporters Rally To Free Angela

A rally June 18 to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners drew a crowd of 300 black youth and several whites. The high school students grooved on the music of the Langley Five that evening at Beaver Pond Park.

"We're trying to get people to relate political prisoners to the everyday problems of poverty and welfare" said Diane Stanton of the New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis. "By freeing political prisoners, the people will free themselves."

Howard Moore, chief attorney for Angela Davis, told the gathering how she had been denied bail. He explained that the judge had asked the probation department of the State of California to do an intensive investigation to determine whether Davis should be granted bail or not.

After three weeks, the conclusion came back that she should be granted bail. The judge, using an 1880 law, refused to accept this decision.

United Action

David Poindexter, who was arrested with Davis, pointed out that "As long as Angela is in prison none of us are free." He called for a massive petition campaign as well as united action within the black community.

The New Haven committee has been circulating petitions calling for Angela Davis' release on bail pending trial.

Bail has been denied, they say, because she is a black woman, a member of the Communist Party, and an outspoken advocate of rights of prison inmates and political prisoners. According to law, denial of bail on these grounds in unconstitutional.

In describing what it means to be black and a political prisoner, Diane Stanton quoted Angela Davis: "Black people are being incarcerated not because they committed a crime, but because of their political beliefs, and the activities they undertake to bring out people together to struggle for freedom."

Varied Speakers

Those who spoke at the rally in support of Angela Davis include, Arthur Moore, bassist with Coltrane and Gillespie who is suing the New York Philharmonic for discriminating against black musicians; Roosevelt War, Connecticut Concerned Trade Unionists; Casi Eisenman, New Haven Communist Party; Bigman, Black Panther Party; and Diane Stanton, Ellen Mason, Greg Stanton of the New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis.

The committee is presently trying to broaden their base of support by continuing to reach out into the community. In addition to circulating the bail petition they plan to visit churches and other community organizations in order to rap with people about the importance of freeing political prisoners.

Those interested in working with the committee should visit the Angela Davis Bookstore at 17 Broadway or call the bookstore at 865-5535.

Langley 5 entertains gathering crowd at "Free Angela Davis" rally at Beaver Pond Park on June 18. (M-T photo by H. Katz)

Small group discussion at CPAC antiwar conference on June 19 at Powder Ridge. At table from left: John Marsalka, Willard Uphaus, Sidney Taylor. In front of Taylor is Steven Ellner. (M-T photo by J. Taylor.)

CPAC Mulls Anti-War Tactics

by Kathy Moldenhauer
Modern Times Staff

A rather moderate tone seemed to pervade most of the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition Conference held at Powder Ridge Ski Area on Saturday, June 19. It seemed to this reporter that most of the 200 people in attendance were casting about for new directions in their struggle to end the war.

Featured speaker for the morning session was Jerry Gordon of the National Peace Action Coalition coordinating committee. Gordon raised our spirits by asserting, "Support for the war is virtually down to zero. Other than Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell, and Laird, who do you know that supports the war?"

In addition to stating that 75% of Americans recently polled favored some Congressional action on withdrawal from Indochina by the end of the year, Gordon cited three particular groups who have come out against the war: families of prisoners of war, G.I.'s, and trade unions.

Antiwar Labor

One recently formed anti-war organization Gordon mentioned is stationed in Alaska and calls itself Lifers Against the War. In reference to labor, Gordon listed several major unions that were represented at the April 24 Marches on Washington and San Francisco. He predicted that Meany will have a hardtime in further endorsement of Nixon's foreign policy after the A.F.L.-C.I.O. meets in December.

Call for Unity

Eliza Williams, an official in the Connecticut Welfare Rights Organization spoke, kicking off the afternoon session. Mrs. Williams called for greater unity among groups that resist the war. She said, "The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is mostly black. The peace movement is mostly white. The Welfare Rights Organization covers whites, blacks, Indians, Spanish Americans, Mexican Americans. These three organizations are getting together to end this war."

"They called us 'militant' when we marched on Washington," Mrs. Williams continued. "If what the government is bringing down on our young men and on Vietnam isn't militant. I don't know what is."

Steve Minot, a 1966 peace candidate who ran on the American Independent Movement (AIM) ticket, also spoke in the afternoon. Minot was critical not only of the war but of the system that allowed the war to happen. He asserted, "We're talking about a system that allows a man to begin a war and promulgate that war."

Minot proposed four ways of changing that system: 1) the electoral route. 2) the persuasion route, i.e., marches, demonstrations, lobbying, 3) the disruptive route or civil disobedience, 4) the revolutionary route of Ho Chi Minh, Cuba, and George Washington. At this point Minot was interrupted by cries of "Take the gun," from the audience.

Minot asserted that, "We haven't exhausted routes one, two, and three yet." He urged greater unity by saying, "If radicals and liberals put half the effort into tactics that they do into arguing about what the tactics should be, we'd all be running the country right now."

Many participants stated that they had been in the peace movement for as long as six years. For most the hope seemed to lie in selecting the right man in '72. Only in the Women and the War workshop did this reporter hear any question of the system that promulgates such a war. As one woman said, "Our imperialistic system that thinks in terms of its 'right' to colonize other areas of the world is the same one that can justify colonizing groups within itself - blacks, women - to its own advantage."

But most people I interviewed just thought it was a shame there weren't more people present at the conference.

National Coalition

The occurrence of several antiwar conferences in June and July demonstrates this level of activity is not about to fall off. One proposed action came out of the recent Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) Conference at Powder Ridge and centers around the commemoration of Hiroshima-Nagasaki, probably to occur in Hartford on August 4. CPAC will also send representatives to the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) Convention at Hunter College, New York, scheduled for July 2-4. At that time, a proposal for a week of regional protests around the time of Vetrans' Day (November 11) will be dissussed.

The second major national antiwar group, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, should endorse the NPAC Fall action as well as initiate protests of its own. The People's Coalition is relating the war to domestic issues, such as inflation, welfare rights and racism. They will meet June 25-27 at Father Groppi's church and school in Milwawkee.

One priority of the antiwar movement should be to coordinate with workers. When students struck their colleges in protest of the Cambodian invasion, Nixon was forced to abide by his initial date for withdrawal. When workers

Members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War demonstrating on the New Haven Green this spring. New groups, such as veterans and trade unionists, are joining the growing peace movement. (M-T photo by Kay/Frankel.)

Antiwar Movement

Marching On to Victory

by Steve Ellner
Modern Times Staff

The antiwar movement has been characterized by one annual massive March on Washington, followed by feelings of letdown and disappointment among many of the demonstrators. This usual pattern contrasts with this Spring's actions and the prospects for the months to follow.

1971's Spring Offensive Against the War utilized a diversity of tactics and, at the same time, set into motion new groups of people. The occurrence of two sets of protests, one the massive April 24 march, the other the militant but non-violent Mayday actions highlight this diversity of approaches.

Furthermore, the Vietnam Veterans' protests on the East Coast, and the Chicano ones in the West, show that new sectors of the population are being incorporated into the antiwar movement. Both of these groups have been organizing against the war for a long time, but their efforts have mushroomed in recent months.

strike on the same scale as these students, Nixon will be forced to bring *all* of the troops home, from *all* of Indochina. At that point there will be no questions asked – he will have to end the war.

For this reason, the approach of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice to mobilize the antiwar feelings of working people is the most effective approach. Thus the activities of students, veterans, Chicanos, and workers will be one movement instead of several.

The April 24 march showed the opposition to the war by working people. Teamsters, members of District 65 of the National Council of Distributive Workers, and members of Local 1199 of the hospital workers union went to Washington.

Longshoremen's Resolution

The resolution on the war adopted at the recent convention of the West Coast longshoremen's union (ILWU) calls for local union peace committees and for cooperation with other unions and groups on peace and raises the perspective of work stoppages and even a national shutdown.

The position of these longshoremen, as well as that of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Chicanos and others who have recently acted on the war has jolted many complacent people who have long associated the antiwar movement with "students, hippies, and Communists." To these people it is inconceivable that workers or even housewives could consider themselves part of the movement. However, this is in fact happening, and the process will continue to happen until those in power finally realize the determination of the American people to see the war ended.

Rights of The Poor...

Continued from page 5

George Wilev was forming. One of the first actions of the organization was a coordinated series of marches by welfare recipients on 20 state capitals in 1967. In Connecticut, the march on Hartford was led by Fred Harris and Willie Counsel of the Hill Parents Association, and Louise Harris of CORE.

"Today," said Thomas, "the NWRO has branches in all 50 states and we represent over 90,000 poor people. Our members are mainly in cities. NWRO has helped those who were denied welfare and got them on. It has helped unions whose workers are on strike to get benefits they are entitled to. The national organization and local branches have taken dramatic roles in peace demonstrations."

Thomas analyzed the difference between welfare for the rich--the subsidies given the railroads, Lockheed, and other corporations--and welfare for the poor in the current economic crisis.

"All over the country--the recession has been going on two years--poor blacks, Puerto Ricans and whites have run out of unemployment compensation and have only one place to go: the welfare rolls. That's because the country refuses to make jobs--I mean meaningful jobs--to clean up the slums and our waterways. The working man is being forced onto welfare to save the rich man's dollar."

Among the examples Thomas gave of poor people organizing to survive the recession, he mentioned being in Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1968, where 40 recipients were fighting for school clothes. "We mobilized 4000 students and *fought until county welfare granted $70 a kid."*

In Nevada, a month ago, 3000 people had been cut off welfare illegally under the pretense that the people were cheaters. NWRO sent in a team along with lawyers and was able to get all 3000 back on the rolls through physical confrontation at the gambling casinos, the main sources of taxes, and in the courts.

"We shut down Caesar's Palace for two hours. The only time it was closed before was one hour for Kennedy. The following week we closed the Strip--a seven mile, six-lane highway of casinoes--for three hours. We sat right down in the middle."

When asked it he were going to continue working as an organizer for welfare rights, he said, "I don't think I could do anything else. I wouldn't survive in a factory--I'd continue to challenge those things that were wrong."

"House That Dripped Blood" Is Grrreat!

by Cin E. Ma

Horror fans who are really into quality films will be glad to hear that *The House That Dripped Blood* has a four-star rating. Its been a long time since I've seen anything that you could sink your teeth into. (Bad Joke!) The film has vampires, witchcraft, wax museums, and a (g)host of other ghoulies.

There are four different tales, but they are all tied together by a police inspector who is investigating the disappearance of an actor. In the course of his investigation he is told three tales about the house, in which all those who live in it meet their death. The fourth tale involves the inspector himself and a bit of a surprise ending although I didn't find it rewarding.

All the tales have horror and will keep you on the edge of your seat. The only thing that is handled wrong is the breaks between the tales. You're given a dose of horror and then it's cut off.

The first tale deals with a writer (of horror tales!) and a character he has created. While writing one day, he sees his character in the window. Slowly but surely the character pops up in his study, on the bannister, in the living room. The question is, is it just his imagination, or is it real? The ending, I thought, was really grrreat!

The fourth tale is about vampires and is perhaps the most enjoyable tale. An aging horror star is looking for an authentic-looking cape. He finds one, but the effects are a bite more than he expected. Everytime he puts the cape on he really shows his teeth (another baddy). The end results are really batty. As are most tales in this vein!

Well kiddies, I know you must think I'm a big drip (yecch) but I have to be flying along now. Dig you later. (Laugh!)

From "Off the Ground," South Central Community College student paper.

'Racism' Charge

Continued from page 10

pledge, announced at the beginning of the strike, to secure the largest proportional increases for the workers in the lower labor grades.

Racism—Tragedy of American Life

Is Local 35 Racist? As an outsider, I don't know. The organization in this country which doesn't harbor some racial prejudice is non-existent. That's one of the tragedies of the American way of life.

But based on their actions, and as a regular visitor to the picket lines over the more than seven weeks of the strike, I have rarely seen such a display of solidarity, regardless of race, ethnic background, or sex. More importantly, the workers of Local 35 have shown by their action and their sacrifices that they uphold one of the best traditions of the American labor movement: an injury to one is an injury to all.

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EVENING CONCERTS at 8:00
FRIDAY — Duke Ellington Orch., Roberta Flack, Buddy Rich Orch., Stan Kenton Orch., The Dave Pike Set. SATURDAY — Dionne Warwick, Dave Brubeck 3 w/ Guest Gerry Mulligan, Chase, Mary Lou Williams, Jam Session w/ Jimmy Smith featuring Cannonball Adderley, Dizzy Gillespie, Freddie Hubbard, Herbie Mann, Gerry Mulligan, Sonny Stitt, Illinois Jacquet & others.
SUNDAY — "SCHLITZ SALUTE TO THE BLUES": Ray Charles, B.B. King, Allman Brothers, T-Bone Walker, Joe Turner, Eddie "Cleanhead" Vinson, Buddy Tate Band, James Cotton Blues Band.
MONDAY — Billie Eckstine, George Shearing 5, Cannonball Adderley 5 Herbie Mann and Air, Dizzy Gillespie 5, Louis Bellson Orchestra.
AFTERNOON CONCERTS at 2:00
SATURDAY — Ornette Coleman 4, Charles Mingus 6, New York Bass Violin Choir direced by Bill Lee, Willie "The Lion" Smith, Eubie Blake, Freddie Hubbard 5.
SUNDAY — Aretha Franklin, Les McCann 3, Rahsaan Roland Kirk & The Vibration Society, King Curtis Orchestra.
MONDAY — Miles Davis 6, The Soft Machine, Ammons & Stitt, Phil Woods European Rhythm Machine, New Heavenly Blue.
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There's a new community forming around experimentation with judo as a means of exposing property to a regular test of sovereignty. The community is built on the aboriginal premise of vulnerability to nature's rhythms. The people already engaged in the experiment believe that a civilized-aboriginal society is the only culture capable of bringing men and women into equal contact with the rhythms of nature, thereby eliminating sexism. They also believe that the culture with a built-in struggle is best able to survive the Seventies, and is best capable of aiding significantly in very specific ways the cause of social justice. For details, contact:
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How to Make Vegetables Taste Good—Even Spinach

The principle weakness in American cooking lies in the preparation of vegetables. As they are customarily cooked, much of their flavor and 50 to 90 percent of many nutrients are lost before they reach the table. These losses are largely avoidable. Surely the stoical eating of water-logged, tasteless vegetables is proof that Americans have character. —*Adelle Davis.*

How many millions of American children have been coaxed, conned, and bribed into eating their spinach? Kids aren't so dumb –they know that a puddle of green slime couldn't possibly be good for ANYBODY. And look at how deformed it made Popeye. Yet there are ways of preparing vegetables so that they taste good and provide some essential vitamins, minerals, and fiber.

Many vitamins and minerals are water soluble. As soon as vegetables touch water these nutrients start to escape into the water. Cooking, chopping, and peeling vegetables speeds up the process by breaking down the cell walls and allowing other nutrients to escape. Hence, vegetables should be cooked as quickly as possible, preferably without peeling.

An easy way to cook vegetables is to steam them. A waterless cooker may be used, or any heavy, large pot with a tight-fitting lid. Leafy greens such as spinach or chard may be washed quickly, shaken dry, and placed in the pot with no additional water. Cover and set over medium heat.

Other vegetables may be washed and sliced, then placed in a wire basket or on a rack above boiling water. When the pot is tightly covered, the steam stays the same temperature as the boiling water and the vegetables are cooked almost as quickly as if they were boiled.

Experiment with other ways of cooking vegetables. Peas are especially good simmered in milk. Use the milk to prepare a cream sauce or save it and use in cream soup. Sauteing is a variation steaming and is quite good for bean sprouts (if you insist on cooking them). Dry the vegetables thoroughly and heat them quickly in a little oil. Then cover tightly and reduce the heat. Let them get tender.

Butter and salt are the traditional seasonings for vegetables, but try using a little olive oil or a squirt of vinegar instead. Toss them with chopped herbs, especially chives. (Wild chives are the bane of lawns and gardens in the spring, so help yourself.)

Actually, most vegetables are best raw. But salads are another story.

from Quicksilver Times and Liberation News Service

'Exit' Hosts Elm City Chess Club

by John E. Koch
Treasurer, Elm City Chess Club

Chess has always been played at the Exit Coffee House, but no concerted attempt was made to organize it until about a year and a half ago. After six months or so, enough players began to come down to warrant the inclusion of chess as a separate and equal program at the Exit.

We became affiliated with the United States Chess Federation (USCF) and were granted a charter in September, 1970. Since then, one official USCF rated tournament has been held in January and another one is in the planning stage.

The Elm City Chess Club, our official title presently meets from 2 - 6 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. To play chess, one pays 25 cents. Lessons, sometimes two or three hours long, are only 50 cents. Sets and clocks are provided, and there are many chess books and literature available. There is an ongoing tournament now, open to everyone.

The club also maintains a backroom at the Exit where chess players can come most any night and play. Although lessons are only scheduled Saturday afternoon, a person coming down for chess at other times can usually find one of the chess staff ready and eager to give them pointers or just a friendly game.

Libbi Rayder
ALL THE NEWS ABOUT THE SECRET PENTAGON PAPERS GIVES ME AN IDEA.
WHAT?
I'LL PUBLISH "HOW THE YALE CORPORATION BECAME CAPITALIST PIGS...
...AND PROCEEDED TO MESS OVER, ESPECIALLY IT'S NON-FACULTY, NON-UNION EMPLOYEES."
THAT'S COOL.
...AND THEN I'LL HAFTA GO UNDERGROUND AND HIDE OUT!
DO YOU REALLY THINK YOU'D HAVE TO?
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Tues., Wed. July 6-7	For The Whole Family — Erich Segal's Beatles Hit "YELLOW SUBMARINE" & Chaplin's "CIRCUS"
Thurs., Fri., Sat. July 8, 9, 10	U.S.A.—Marx Brothers in "HORSEFEATHERS" Plus W. C. Field's Best "THE BANK DICK"
Sun., Mon. July 11-12	Vittorio DeSica's Best—Sophia & Marcello "TWO WOMEN" and "MARRIAGE ITALIAN STYLE"
Tues., Wed. July 13-14	Donald Rugoff's Triumphs—Yves Montand in "Z" and "PUTNEY SWOPE" (A Prince)
Thurs., Fri., Sat. July 15, 16, 17	Tony Richardson's "TOM JONES" (Finney) Nicol Williamson "LAUGHTER IN THE DARK"
Sun., Mon. July 18-19	Francois Truffant's Comedy And Drama "STOLEN KISSES" and "BRIDE WORE BLACK"
Tues., Wed. July 20-21	The Lyrical Love Poem "ELVIRA MADIGAN" Plus Michel Simon in "THE TWO OF US"
Thurs., Fri., Sat. July 22, 23, 24	Peter Weiss' Great Stage Hit with Glenda Jackson as Charlotte Corday "MARAT/SADE"
Sun., Mon. July 25-26	Ingmar Bergman—Part Two—Acad. Award Winner "PERSONA" & "HOUR OF THE WOLF"

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Events

The New Haven Main Library and Branches present Summer Films.

Films for Younger Children:

July 6 - July 9: "The Moonbeam Princess" and "Daisy."

July 12 - July 16: "Swimmy" and "Golden Fish."

Each week the films will be shown:

Mondays: The Children's Room of the Main Library, 133 Elm St. 10:30 AM.

Tuesdays: Fair Haven Library, 182 Grand Ave., 2:30 PM.

Wednesdays: Nathan Hale Library, 480 Townshend Ave., 2:30 PM.

Thursdays: Brookview library, 124 Wilmot Road. 10:30 AM.

Fridays: Davenport Library, 261 Portsea St., 10:30 AM.

Films for Older Children:

July 6 - July 9: "Slapstick" and "American Time Capsule."

July 12 - July 16: "Skinny and Fatty."

Each week the films will be shown:

Mondays: Children's Room of the Main Library, 2:30 PM.

Thursdays: Brookview Library, 2:30 PM.

Fridays: Davenport Library, 2:30 PM.

Films for Adults:

July 6: Phoebe "Story of a Premarital Pregnancy."

July 13: "Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge."

The Main Library, 133 Elm St. 7:30 PM.

365 Days a Year: West Rock Nature and Recreation Center. Conn. native wild mammal zoo. Free. 8:30-4:30.

July: The Women's Center is now staffed by a social worker 10 AM to 12 noon every morning. Women who need help of almost any sort, can come in or call. If you have a problem, call up and we'll try to help you. 436-0272.

Yale Summer Film Series: Davies Auditorium, Becton Center, 15 Prospect St. 7:00 and 9:30 PM. 75 ¢ with 50 ¢ membership card. Different show every night. Call 776-8808.

Monday, July 5, July 12

Open Poetry Readings: Poets Invited. The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 50 ¢. 9 PM.

Tuesday, July 6, July 13

Drama Workshop: All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc., are invited. First United Methodist Church, 3rd floor, College and Elm Sts. Enter through the Exit Coffeehouse.

New Haven Food Cooperative Meeting: Rap session on communal living. Bulk food purchases. Free. 8:00 PM.

July 6: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, monthly membership meeting at Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8:00 PM

Starlight Festival: Courtyard of Yale Law School, 127 Wall St., 8:00 PM Free.
July 6: Guest artists, Warren Lash, cellist and Frances Whang, pianist.
July 13: Solo appearance, Carlos Montoya, flamenco guitarist

Wednesday, July 7, July 14

Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. Open meeting. Discussion of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St., 8:00 PM.

Environmental Offensive Dinners: Bring something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:00 PM.

The Exit Experimental Theater. One Act Plays plus "SuperFoy", 425 College St. 50 ¢. 9:00 PM.

Silent Vigil for Peace in Vietnam—Corner of Church and Elm Sts. All invited to stand for peace. 12:30 - 1:30 PM.

Thursday, July 8, July 15

Open Folk Music: The Exit Coffeehouse 425 College St., 75 ¢. 9:00 PM.

July 6 and July 8: "New Haven as a Visual Experience," a walking tour. Yale Art Gallery, 1111 Chapel St. Tues. at 2:00, Thurs. at 1:00. Free.

Friday, July 9, July 16

The Blades of Bluegrass: Kentucky bluegrass. The Enormous Room. 211 Park St. $ 1.00. 8:30 - 12 PM.

Rock Band: The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. 50 ¢. 9:00 PM.

July 9: Democratic Alliance's 2nd Annual Summer Frolic. "The Good Guys and the Bad Guys" rock band. Tickets: corner Ashmun and Henry Sts., or at the entrance, or 865-2155. Picnic supper—Free beer, sports and dancing. Powder Ridge in Middlefield. 5 - midnight.

The New Haven Senior Center: 294 Cedar St., Free. 1:00 PM.
July 9: "The Food Stamp Program," John Sullivan, Dept. of Agriculture.

Saturday, July 10, July 17

July 10: Women's Liberation monthly party, 185 Ives St., Hamden. Directions at Women's Center. Bring Food and Stuff. 4:00 PM.

July 10: Fund raising picnic for the People's Free Food Program. You're invited, *of course. At Ann Wolff's, 30 Linden Pt. Rd., Stony Creek, Branford.* 2:00 - 8:00 PM. Call 488-6502 or 488-4319.

Sunday, July 4, July 11

Number Nine Activities: The Exit Coffeehouse, 425 College St. Free. (9:00 PM.

July 16, 17, 18: National Abortion Conference, New York City. Call Women's Center 436-0272.

The Free School of New Haven will offer classes on any subject of interest to students and teachers. Anyone interested in teaching a course in the summer session of the Free School of New Haven should call the Free School at 436-1480 or 436-1481, or write to the Free School at Box 404A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

A group of families who have been part of the Child Care Cooperative want to extend their daycare program to include older children and interested adults. They plan to open a cooperative school in September which will be open to people with children of ages five to nine. Parents will actively participate in the school, and the equivalent of two full-time staff will be paid. Cost per family will probably range from $ 400 to $ 1200 depending on income. Those interested please call: Bev and Ted Perch, 288-6576; Donna and Pat Freehill, 467-4622; Pris and Bob Hoffnung, 481-0209.

The New England Committee for Non-Violent Action will hold a Weekend Workshop on Non-Violent action, RFD 1, Box 430, Voluntown, Conn. 06384.

July 9 - July 11: GUERILLA THEATRE Imaginative techniques for communicating, educating, awakening. Come and learn how to make your nonviolent actions more dramatic and effective. Training sessions will culminate in a real live experience.

July 16 - July 18: RESISTANCE WEEKEND. Withdrawing the consent of the governed as a fundamental tool of nonviolent revolution. Draft resistance, tax resistance, non-cooperation of all sorts; alternative institutions as resistance.

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Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Salt & Pepper, Congress-Cedar; The Sub Shop, Columbus-West.

East Haven: Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe;

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.